

# RUGBY NEWS.

J. W. GILES, Editor & Proprietor.

Saturday, Feb. 14. 1891.

The "News" is published every Saturday at the Publishing Office, Central Avenue, Rugby, Morgan County, Tenn.

This paper is entered at the Post-office at Rugby, Tenn. as second-class mail matter.

County and General Intelligence from the whole District and notices of local events will be thankfully received.

Correspondence on topics of interest is invited. The name and address of the writer must accompany all communications, if for publication.

It seems as if Rugby ought to receive a share of the immigration that is pouring into the south.

Other places that have less advantages and attractions are being rapidly filled up. If we make the right effort, some of the stream might be turned this way. Not a week passes but what we receive inquiries regarding this place.

## Fruit Culture Upon The Plateau.

Some weeks ago the Editor of the News requested the writer to give a sketch of the fruit industry in the Mt. Vernon neighborhood.

In thinking over the subject I came to the conclusion that a brief statement of what seems to be settled facts in regard to this important occupation, in a more general way than simply the prospects of fruit growing in this single locality, might not be without interest and benefit to many readers of the "News."

In a part of the work I have before me, liberal use shall be made of the Bulletin on Fruits issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station at Knoxville. (By the way, every farmer and fruit-grower should send his address for the bulletin issued by the station—they are free.)

### THE OUTLOOK.

1. The demands of East Tennessee are for more and better fruits, marketed in good condition. The rapid increase in population will increase the demand faster than the supply is produced. New mining and manufacturing industries are springing up in all parts of the region. These centres will call for fruits of all kinds in increasing quantities. This indicates that remunerative prices will prevail and those who "seize time by the forelock" will reap rich returns.

2. Northern markets are within our reach, even though freight rates are high. Our spring opening earlier, will enable us to ship our early fruits before that grown farther north is ready for market, giving us the top price; hence we can afford to pay high rate of freight. What cannot be shipped to advantage can be dried, canned or preserved.

3. Our soil is not so productive as that of the more northern states, but by intelligent cultivation, rotation of crops, manuring etc., it is capable of producing thrifty trees and plants at a very moderate cost.

Both soil and climate favor the production of fruits, especially small fruits. As evidence of this, we need only cite the immense crops of wild blackberries, whortleberries, grapes etc. which grow here almost every year.

4. The western states will beat us in grain growing, but within our reach is an industry fully as profitable and more pleasant to pursue.

Most of the localities in East Tennessee are so favorably located that a failure of the fruit crop would scarcely ever occur if proper care is observed in selecting good varieties and good care given the trees. We can only conclude that those who are rightly located are justified in planting all the standard fruits they can care well for, but no more. Such is the outlook for all East Tennessee. How does it apply to our locality? In a future paper we shall try to answer this query.

A. A. Coventry,

Burrville, Tenn.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Feb. 9, 1891.

Senator Stewart and other prominent friends of free coinage are still confident, notwithstanding the apparent set-back given by a vote of 184 to 127 in the House sustaining a decision of the Speaker against attaching the free coinage bill as a rider to an appropriation bill, which had been attempted by Representative Bland, that the House will pass the free coinage bill, if the committee on Coinage will give it opportunity to do so. The sessions of that committee have been very lively of late, and at the last meeting Representatives Bland and Bartine left the room in disgust, saying that it was apparent to them that the majority of the committee had fully determined to keep the bill in committee until it will be too late for the House to act upon it.

The members of the National Farmers' Alliance Legislative Council, which was in session here for several days last week, called on the Coinage committee and through President Polk requested that the committee would report the bill to the House at an early day as possible, in order to give the people's Representatives a chance to vote upon it. It was not the purpose of the council to take any action towards pressing legislation of any kind at the present session of Congress, but the condition of the free coinage bill being considered precarious, and the Alliance being committed in its favor, it was thought best to make this request, not as a favor, but as a matter of right and justice. As one of the members of the council put it: "What right have the majority of this committee to smother that bill? All we ask is that it be reported to the House, either favorably or unfavorably; then if a majority of the House votes against it we will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that it was defeated openly and above board." The impression seems to be that the committee will continue the hearings on the bill to within ten days of the end of the session, so as to give Mr. Harrison an opportunity to kill the bill with a pocket veto—that is by simply refusing to sign it before the fourth of March.

The work of the Alliance Legislative Council was mostly preparatory; it appointed an executive committee consisting of President Polk, A. E. Cole of Michigan, and U. S. Hall of Maryland, which it gave full authority to act for the entire council in all legislative matters; it investigated the charges against Frank McGrath, of Kansas and W. S. McAllister, of Mississippi and exonerated both gentlemen; it also appointed H. W. Ayer, of North Carolina, manager of a bureau to be located at Washington for the collection and dissemination of Alliance literature.

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## FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

### NEWS OF THE MOVEMENT.

#### NATIONALISTIC PROGRESSION.

The Nation Must Merge Into the Cooperative Commonwealth By Slow and Steady Stages of Development.

So marked and rapid has been the development of the Socialistic or Nationalistic tendencies of the Farmers' Alliance, the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, the Knights of Labor, that it seems as if, almost by magic, four million Nationalists have sprung into being in response to the appeal made in Bellamy's "Looking Backward."

While it can not be expected that Nationalism, in its fullest sense, or perfect fruition, can be brought about or attained otherwise than by a series of progressive developments, it will not be amiss to note the very radical program that has been made in the direction of the establishment of a pure democracy or fraternal government of the people, by the people and for the people. I will enumerate a few of the demands that have been formulated into platforms, upon which stand an army of voters, numbered by millions.

First—Pre-eminence in importance stands the demand for the nationalization of the people's money or medium of exchange. There are probably four million voters who are at this writing united in a demand that the people, or Government, shall furnish to the individual money or circulating media not at cost of issue and handling, at least at a rate of interest not to exceed two per cent. This limits to a minimum the extortions now practiced upon productive and industrial labor by interest, profit and the individual ownership of the means of production and brings us within a fractional distance of industrial co-operation.

Second—The nationalization of the farming industry in and through the means of the sub-treasury plan. This plan provides that the people, or Government as a whole, shall take the place of the hoards of middlemen, such as commission men, elevator men, grain brokers and speculators and hold and store, and storing safely for future use, as legitimate demand shall call for it, the farmer's grain, shall advance him upon such grain eighty per cent of its value at the nominal rate of one per cent, and expense of storing and handling the grain.

This virtually nationalizes the farming industry; and in this demand, four million farmers, more or less, are united.

Third—The nationalization of the lines of transportation and communication, by virtue of Government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines, and their operation at cost by the people, for the people. In Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and the Dakotas, where an independent people's ticket was in the field, 600,000 votes were actually cast in favor of this demand, which was incorporated in the platform in all the above States.

Fourth—The partial nationalization of the land, as emphasized by the demand for the abolition of speculation in lands and the stoppage of excessive land-holding, either by direct legislation, placing a limit upon individual holding, or by a system of graduated and cumulative taxation, upon a cumulative valuation, making it unprofitable to hold large or valuable bodies of land. They also demand the absolute prohibition of alien ownership of American soil.

Fifth—The entire nationalization of the public school system; demanding that and that the State shall furnish school houses, either free or at actual cost of production.

There are many other imperative demands made, of less importance, but all in the direction of Nationalism. The above will suffice, however, to show that Bellamy will, in all probability, yet live to see the fruits of his labors. The New York Sun was not very far out of the way when it dubbed the members of the Farmers' Alliance, "Hayseed Socialists." George C. Ward, in Pacific Union.

### WE CAN AND DO

Guarantee Dr. Acker's Blood Elixir, for it has been fully demonstrated to the people of this country that it is superior to all other preparations for blood diseases. It is a positive cure for syphilitic poisoning, Ulcers, Eruptions, Pimples. It purifies the whole system and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Mrs. J. A. Dimling.

### IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?

Not if you go through the world a dyspeptic. Dr. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets are a positive cure for the worst forms of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. Guaranteed and sold by Mrs. J. A. Dimling.

### A DUTY TO YOURSELF.

It is surprising that people will use a common ordinary pill when they can secure a valuable English one for the same money. Dr. Acker's English pills are a positive cure for sick-headache and all liver troubles. They are small, sweet, easily taken, and do not gripe. Mrs. J. A. Dimling.

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And with it there is no smoke, no smell, no noise, no heat, no sweating, no dust, no dirt, no "stains" or appearance of any kind, and it never needs trimming. Its lights (oil reservoirs) being tough rolled are never broken, with central shaft, it is absolutely unbreakable, brilliant white light of 35 candle power. Farer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light, more cheerful than either. That lamp is

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## RUGBY.

Founded in 1880 has many advantages, viz. A Good Hotel, two organized Churches, Episcopalian and Catholic, Public Library with 6,000 volumes, Masonic Lodge, two General Stores, Livery Stable, Weekly Newspaper, Post Office with three mails per day. The town is seven miles from Rugby Road, a station on the C. N. O. & T. P. R. R., and is beautifully laid out and picturesquely situated between the Clear Fork and White Oak Rivers.

All health seekers, whether from Northern or Southern States, should try the climate of the Tableland. The climate of the Plateau is a double one, resulting from latitude and elevation. The air is pure and invigorating. The mean summer temperature is 72 deg. Fahr., and in winter 37 deg. Fahr. The nights are always cool and refreshing.

The whole of the Cumberland Plateau is underlaid by coal. The upper measures only have as yet been worked. The lower measures have been opened by test workings only, and show a five feet vein which extends under Rugby at depth of about 100 feet. The district is also underlaid by oil bearing sands, and these beds on their western outcrop show unmistakable evidences of petroleum.

The country is well timbered. The principal varieties are firs—white and yellow; Oaks—white, black, red, yellow, spotted, chestnut and post; Hickory and Chestnut.

The soil is a sandy loam upon a "mottled" clay subsoil. It is light, friable, holds moisture and is easily cultivated.

Vegetables grow abundantly. The Irish potatoes are unexcelled by any grown in America.

Corn, wheat and rye grow well, though this is not claimed as a grain growing soil. Tobacco, Sorghum, Hops and nearly all the grasses do well.

Apples and nearly all of the small fruits bear prolifically.

Stock and sheep raising are easily and cheaply carried on and pay well.

Rugby has an excellent public school. The free school system of the state provides a term of five months in every district.

Land can be bought for from \$1.00 to \$10.00 per acre.

A. J. YOUNG, J. W. GILES,

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